

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
 The best of reference can be given if required.
 March 10 1854—27-11 JAMES McLARANAN.

Thos. Cowan and Thos C. Mollhenny. By application to
myself, at Beatty's Bridge, further particulars may be ob-
tained. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 27, 1855.—47-1f

A from trespassing; in any manner, on my lands in
Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1865....3-1f
A. C. DICKENSON

Any required size, not exceeding 100 or 200 notes in a
 dy. An early application is desired.
 Fair Bluff, Sept. 14.—26 JNO. G. POWELL.

His father agreed so exactly with him,
That he never would marry at all!"

Warrior) at Havana about eighteen months

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ATS—The stock in dealers hands has been considerably

reduced in the absence of any arrivals for several weeks past, though we notice only a limited demand. Retailing at \$2.00 per bushel.

PEAS—There has been no *Cow* brought to market for some time past, but there remains a fair supply of the old stock in quantity at \$2.00 per bushel.

RICE—We note the receipt this week of a small parcel new crop which has gone into store, and is selling to retail at \$1.75 per bushel.

HAY—Continues dull sale, and the price of Northern has further declined. Sales received and sold at \$7½ per ton.

MOLASSES—No receipts. The market is somewhat more quiet; a prime lot would sell readily at a fair price.

SUGAR—No receipt this week. There is a fair stock of former arrivals in the market hands.

TALLOW—See table for rates, as usual quantity.

LUMBER—We reduce our quotations to a shade on Apple brand. See table.

LUMBER—River—There has been nothing done in this article for some time.

MOLASSES—No arrivals of Cuba. One or two small lots of former receipts on market, and we note sales at \$7½ & 40 cents per bushel.

FRUIT—The season's fruit has been received once more, and closed off at 35 & 40 cents, as in quantities.

NEW ORLEANS on market and we erace quotations.

FISH—The market is somewhat freer, and the price has declined. Sales from carts and boats at 62½ & 75 cents per bushel, as in quantity. *Irish* are in stock, and will hold at \$2.00 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is somewhat freer, and the price held at auction at \$2.25 & 50¢ bbl.

PROVISIONS—For N. Cured BACON the market continues firm, and we note sales at 18¢ per lb.

The market is somewhat freer, and the price has declined, ready at our quotations. Little or none now in first hands.

The receipts for the week reach only about 8,000 lbs., which is a very small quantity, and the market is somewhat freer than hog round. *Western* cured is in light supply with a fair ex-

quity, and sell from store at quotations, by the quantity—*Sale*.—The market for live stock is very quiet, and we get neither N. C. or Western make, and there is a fair stock of the latter on market. Small sales at quotations.—See table.

BUTTER.—Northern sells from store at 23¢ St. Louis; 20¢ Albany; 18¢ New York. The market remains in moderate supply, and no change to notice on last week's rates. Sales from store in the small way at \$24 50 @ \$26 00 per cwt.

POULTRY.—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices rule exceedingly high. See table.

NATURAL GAS.—There is a prospect for Liverpool sack, with a light stock on market, and prices have a decided upward tendency. A lot of 1,500 sacks received coastwise, and sold this morning at \$1 30 per sack, 90 days. See table for store sales.

RAILROADS.—A large number of cars are being run rather dull of sale; held from four to 40 to 50 cents per bushel.

SINAPLES.—Common are brought in slowly, and are in fair demand. Market steady at \$14 00 at \$13 75 M. Contract \$5 00 @ 55¢ M., as in quality.

STAVES.—Nothing done, and quotations are merely nominal.

TIMBER.—The market is very quiet, and prices are low for four weeks. There is a fair enquiry from Mills for long timber, which will sell readily. Two or three rats ordinary quality *short log* received and sold at \$4 50 @ \$5 60 per M., cash.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing new to note in coastwise rates. There was a little profit coming in owing to the low stage of water, but it has been exhausted.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 8.—Bacon 14 @ 15. Beans, 00@25. Coffee Rio, 13@13½. Sugar, 13. St. Louis, 00@00. Cotton—Flour to good, 95¢; ord. to mid. 81½¢. Feathers, 35¢-40¢. Fowl, Family, \$1 50@1 70; Superior \$1 75 @ 2 00. Eggs, 10¢. Hides—Dry, 10¢. Lard, 10¢. Meal, 10¢. What 14¢; Oats, 10¢-15¢; Beans, 70¢-80¢; lye 90¢ @ 1 00. Hides—Dry 8¢-10; Green 16¢-18. Lard 12¢. Salt—Live P., 2¢. Slaughtered, 3¢.

Bacon—Stock accumulating, present price not so easily obtained as it was last week. Cotton—We reduce our quotations

[illegible]

price advanced. Tallow is buoyant. Sugars closed steady. Coffee—Public sales, 1000 lbs. of full berry, 25¢; 1000 lbs. of low berry, 24¢. The market is more lively. Rice is steady and unchanged. Iron—The market is dull. Scotch pig has declined to 80¢ @ 8 1/2¢; 61¢ @ 6 1/2¢; 48¢ @ 4 1/2¢; 44¢ @ 4 1/2¢; Welsh Rails, at works, 25¢ @ 28 1/2¢.

Money Market.—The money market is more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 5 per cent. Consols at 91 1/2¢.

Stock Market.—U. S. 6's of 1880, 100@107; Maryland 5's, 92 1/2@93; Pennsylvania 5's stock, 78 1/2@80; do bonds, 83 @ 84.

Virginia.

NEW DEER, Oct. 9th.—Bacon.—Very small receipts, with a good demand without change in price. Corn.—Demand for white, 1000 bushels, 40¢; for yellow, 35¢. Corn meal, 1000 bushels, in lots. Pork.—New York Market, sells at 25¢ @ 30¢ bbl. Tur, 1¢ 50. Turpentine, 3¢ 10¢ @ 35.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Cotton yesterday was stiffer but not quite so high, and the sales comprised 10,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton.—There was an active demand for this article today, which was freely met by holders. Flour is very dull, and 1000 bushels of white sold at 90¢ to 91¢, as extremes. Coffee.—Some 3,700 bags of Rio Coffee were sold today at auction, at extremes ranging from 12¢ to 12 1/2¢. The auction of which were sold within the range of 11¢ 1/2¢ cents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Cotton.—The market is heavy, sales of the order of only 300 bales at about previous rates. Flour is very dull. Cotton meal, 1000 bushels, 35¢.

Sales of Straight State 81¢ 62¢; good Ohio 83¢ 82¢; Southern, 89 1/2¢. Wheat is irregular and prices unsettled. Corn of medium quality, 35¢.

Western mixed at 91¢ cents. Pork is drooping, and prices

cellars; sales of Mrs. at \$12-12½. Beef is steady at former prices. Hides, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Butter, 42¢ cents. Sugar, New Orleans, 7 cents. Molasses, New Orleans, 33 cents. Corn, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Flour, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Beans, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Apples, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Potatoes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Onions, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Cabbage, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Carrots, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Celery, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Cucumbers, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Eggplants, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Garlic, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Green beans, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Green peas, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Green tomatoes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Lettuce, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Lima beans, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Melons, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Peas, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Peppers, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Potatoes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Pumpkins, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Radishes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Spinach, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Squash, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Sweet corn, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Sweet potatoes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Tomatoes, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Turnips, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Watermelons, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Winter squash, 100 lbs. at \$1.00. Yams, 100 lbs. at \$1.00.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the subscriber, individually, or as guarantors, or against the Steamers Spraw, Wilmington Ice House, or the Clarendon Iron Works Company, will please render same without delay at his office, South Front Street.

Any charge made against any of the above will not be paid unless authorized by the subscriber's written order.

Oct. 10, 1855 - J. D. DUPRE, Jr. BOKKEE, EN.

NEGRO BLANKETS.

A NORTHER bale of those extra heavy Blanket Mackinaw Negro Blankets just received, with a great variety of other kinds, at 12 1/2 CENTS - HARRIS & RYAN.

RICHMOND COUNTY PLAINES.

A NORTHER lot of all wool Plaines - is the best article for Negro clothing to be found - just received by

Oct. 10th - HARRIS & RYAN.

12 1/2 CENT BLEACHED COTTON.

2 CASES of our celebrated yard-wide Bleached Cotton for twelve and a half cents per yard, opened this morning.

Oct. 10th - HARRIS & RYAN.

FRENCH MERCHES.

EVERY shade of Lupin's celebrated French Merinoes; is also, English Cashmeres—a fine assortment—cheap.
Oct. 10th. **HEDRICK & RYAN.**

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Cornelius Myers, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

Oct. 9—29—26—21 **GEORGE MYERS, Adm'r.**
Herald office 1 week.

FISH AND POTATOES.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

200 Bbls. fresh caught No. 3 Mackerel.
260 " " Herring, dry salted.
20 Boxes Codfish, containing 100 Bbls. each.
25 Bbls. New Potatoes.

For sale in lots to suit by
Sept. 21, **T. C. WORTH.**

There are some considerations which appeal with peculiar force to the people of the South in opposition to any political proscription, or even political prejudice, founded upon difference of religious belief. One of these, and one of the most powerful, is found in the fact that they themselves are sought to be made the victims of almost the same sort of thing. That from thousands of pulpits in New England the doctrine is preached that a slaveholder cannot be a good Christian, nor his own conscientious belief in the rectitude of his conduct, or the purity of his motives, justify him to his God, or relieve him from the officious intermeddling of his fellow-man. It is this intermeddling with other men's consciences—this disposition to say to our neighbors that we are better than they, that lies at the foundation of all the excitement and disturbances which threaten the peace and permanence of the Union; for, deprived of the support which anti-slavery receives from the Northern pulpit, the sectional excitement there could no more be kept up than water could be kept boiling without heat. True, political Demagogues seek to avail themselves of this for their own advancement, but the real cause of it is, after all, to be found in that religious intolerance that says to the slaveholders "we are the saints and you are the sinners—we will interfere with your institutions, your property and your consciences, to put an end to what we choose to decide to be your errors of belief and practice."

This is a mode of interference with religious belief and practice which has already divided some of the most powerful denominations in the country, and threatens to divide the country itself. We see a small exemplification of this in a copy of the Boston Advertiser of the 2nd inst., now before us, in an article headed "Kansas in the New England Churches." It contains the names of the thirty-five of New England clergymen, who, by themselves, the members of their parishes or others, have been made life members of the "New England Emigrant Aid Company."

It is proposed to raise twenty thousand dollars to constitute three thousand New England clergymen members of this company to interfere in Kansas for the purpose of preventing "the sin of slavery" being introduced there.

Is not this religious intolerance against the South? Is it not making a religious proscription against her people? Is it not arrogating the right to say that what their consciences sanction Southern men in supporting a sin, to be marked and opposed and organized against by the church North. Is not the South protesting against and denouncing this, and shall she also become a party to a religious proscription against others who have aimed no such blow against her? Shall she unite with New England fanaticism to do so?

On Tuesday next an election will be held in Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioners, members of the Legislature, and local officers. There are but two parties in the field—the Democrats on one side, and a fusion of all the isms on the other. On the 29th of last month—this day-week—the State Committees of the Whigs, Know-Nothings and Abolitionists, met at Harrisburg, and jointly nominated a Free-soiler, named Thomas Nicholson, for Canal Commissioner, the only State officer to be chosen, and issued the following address, which we have once before published, but, as it is short, we give again:

To the people of Pennsylvania.—The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner it becomes apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration as the Nebraska fraud would inevitably lead to the election of Arnold Plummer, the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate. In view of these facts a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the Committees,
JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman of the Whig State Committee.
LEWIS TODD,
Chairman of American State Committee.
DAVID WILSON,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.
The motive of this fusion, at least, are plainly stated. To concentrate all the elements of opposition to the National Administration, and to prevent the election of Arnold Plummer, the National Democrat, whom the Fusionists denounce as the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate. This fusion was made with the party that nominated the infamous abolition perjurer, Passmore Williamson, who was withdrawn in favor of his brother abolitionist, Thomas Nicholson. In this connection, the following little item is not without interest:

Know-Nothing State Council.
CARLEILE PA, Oct. 2.—The Know-Nothing State Council met here to-day, and endorsed the nomination of Thomas Nicholson, (the fusion candidate), for Canal Commissioner.

Such is the position of parties—such the character of the anti-Democratic Fusion in Pennsylvania—such the objects of that Fusion, and such has mainly been the character of the fusions made at the North, before which, for a time, the Democratic party has fallen. And, we regret to say, such has been the coalition whose Northern principles over the Democratic administration of Franklin Pierce has been hailed so enthusiastically by the opposition press at the South. How does that press stand now? Will bitter partisanship so far influence it as to withhold its warmest wishes for the success of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and the defeat of the Passmore Williamson confederacy. We shall see what we shall see, but certain it is that no influence can long keep the great body of the people of the South from wishing well to their friends at the North—from rejoicing with Arnold Plummer and the Pennsylvania Democrats, should victory perch upon their banners, or sympathizing warmly with them in their defeat, should they fall before the anti-slavery fusion formed against them.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

The foreign news by the Pacific contains little or nothing of any real importance. The rumor that Austria had formally congratulated the allies on their victory at Sebastopol, is very doubtful; though, if true, would be only characteristic of the course of that power, which seeks safety by fawning on the victor. Of the same character is that which says that the Czar on hearing of the disaster at Sevastopol, telegraphed to the King of Prussia, saying that Russia never made peace after a defeat. This is not historically true. The peace of Tilsit, made by Alexander I. with Napoleon, was after terrible defeats. It is a mere piece of bragadocio. The rumor that Gortschakoff had received orders from St. Petersburg to evacuate the Crimea, on condition of their being allowed by Marshal Pelissier to leave the North forts with arms, baggage, etc., amounts to nothing, as this is the very thing that the allies will try to prevent. The stringency of the money market keeps down prices, except of food. The commercial advantages are not favorable.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the call of the General Commissioners, a convention of the stockholders in the above company was held at Wadesboro', Anson county, on the 3d inst., for the purpose of organizing said company in accordance with the provisions of the charter, it having been ascertained that the full amount of stock requisite to secure the charter had been subscribed.

The convention was organized by appointing A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., of Wilmington, temporary Chairman, and R. S. French, Esq., of Robeson, temporary Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the convention:—C. C. Henderson, Esq., of Lincoln; W. L. Steele, of Richmond; A. A. Brown, of Wilmington. They reported as follows:—

President—Alfred Dockery, of Richmond.

Vice Presidents—Twitty, of Rutherford; I. Northrop, of Wilmington.

Secretary—R. S. French, of Robeson.

The meeting being fully organized, proceeded to the organization of the company by the election of Directors, the following gentlemen being chosen:—Alexander McKee, R. H. Cowan, A. H. VanBokkelen, of Wilmington; R. S. French, Robeson; W. L. Steele, of Richmond; W. R. Leake, of Anson; C. C. Henderson, H. W. Guion, of Lincoln; A. G. Logan, of Rutherford.

The salary of the President was fixed at \$2,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln county.

Secretary and Treasurer—B. S. Johnson, of Lincoln county.

General Agent—D. C. McIntyre, of Richmond county.

Chief Engineer—John C. McKee, of Wilmington.

General Alexander McKee having accepted the office of Director temporarily, tendered his resignation to the board, when P. K. Dickinson, Esq., was elected to supply the vacancy.

The President elect enjoys the reputation at home, or more properly speaking, in his own section of the State, of being a gentleman of talents, energy and business qualifications, eminently fitting him for the position he has been called upon to occupy. He will, beyond doubt, make an able and efficient officer.

We are pleased to learn that a good and healthy feeling in regard to the work exists, and that a healthy excitement in its favor has been gotten up. Additional stock has been taken and more promised, while there is almost a certainty of getting any amount of work taken in stock. The hopes of the friends of the Road are high since the organization.

Four thousand nine hundred shares of stock were represented. A. A. Brown and I. Northrop, Esqs., held the proxy of the town of Wilmington.

Our thanks are due to A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., for his courtesy in furnishing us with the facts embodied in the above.

The Georgia election is over, and affords another proof that the boasted invincibility of "Sam," vanished into thin air when he touched the soil of the South. Johnson, for Governor, has thousands where before he had only hundreds—the Legislature is largely anti-Know-Nothing, and although the Congressional Districts have not been heard from with sufficient fullness to say exactly who is, and who is not elected, still it is pretty certain that the Democrats have five out of the eight, and perhaps six.

Upon the whole, the game of brag has not been so successful as the braggers would have us to suppose. The South side of their fancied Sebastopol is captured, and the ism will gradually retire into its Northern strongholds, there to be starved out.

There are various ways of getting over a defeat. "If such a thing hadn't happened," &c.—

"Not so bad after all." The tactics of the K. N. at the South are rather amusing. They keep their spirits up by the reflection that they have done near about as well as the Whigs did; without once taking into consideration the fact that the Whigs did so badly at the last contest waged by them as such, that they immediately after disbanding, and dropped their very name. If the K. N.'s expect to do anything at the South, they must do much better than the Whigs did in 1852, or since. It really indicates a consciousness of extreme weakness for any party to seek consolation in comparison with the feeble, futile efforts of the Whig party in 1852; and yet it is only with the Whig party in '52 that the K. N. party at the South can bear any comparison in strength over rather weakness.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning in the Stable of Dr. James H. Dickinson, in rear of his residence, on Front street, which communicated almost immediately to the residence of Mr. Henry F. Baker, which was soon enveloped in flames and burned to the ground. We understand that Mr. Baker had an insurance amounting to \$1,200 on his house and furniture, which will not cover half his loss. We are not aware of the origin of the fire. Some suspicions of incendiarism seem to have been entertained, but we do not know whether there was any foundation for them. But for the extreme stillness of the air, the fire must have spread to a very destructive extent.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

MUSIC.—Mr. Whitaker has just laid on our table "The Mother's Gift," written by Alice Carey. Music composed by Phillippe Henle. Published by S. W. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.; 25 cents nett. Mr. Henle, we believe, is or has been recently a citizen of Goldsboro', in this State.

DROWNED.—The [Newbern Journal] of the 3d learns that a white boy, named Edward Smith, and a colored man, named William Mitchell, both of Newbern, accidentally fell from the deck of the schooner Dolphin, on Friday last, off Cape Hatteras, and were drowned.

Hon. Edward Stanley and Hon. E. D. Baker have been nominated by the Whigs of San Francisco to the State Senate, from that city. These gentlemen, as Whigs, have been speaking against the Know-Nothings. Their influence, however, tends to the election of the Democratic State Ticket, as the main contest is between the Democrats and Know-Nothings.

A fire broke out in Salisbury on Friday, 29th ult., in the building occupied by Dr. Edward Still as a dwelling and a drug store, from which it extended east, consuming the Post Office and another building. Judge Caldwell's law office was also burned, but his library was saved, as was also the mail matter in the Post Office. Dr. Still's loss on drugs about \$10,000, \$5,000 of which is covered by insurance.

At the recent election held in Kansas for a territorial delegate to Congress, Whitfield the pro-slavery candidate was elected by a large vote. The Free Soilers generally did not vote, intending to contest the legality of the election.

At last the cheering announcement is made that the Yellow Fever has ceased to be epidemic in Portsmouth and Norfolk. The stores are opening and business reviving, and shortly absentees will be returning, and it is the way of the world—the dead will soon be forgotten, which is right enough, for it would not do to grieve all the time.

A wful Garner has been sent to Sing-Sing Penitentiary, for an assault on a Mr. Henry, of Utica, N. Y. If "Awful," who is a rowdy pugilist, had only got killed in a row with some other rowdies, he might have had an ovation like his great confere, William Poole, who had a greater funeral than any benefactor of his country.

GEORGIA.—The very latest news confirms the reelection of Johnson, Dem., for Governor, and five out of the eight Democratic Congressmen. The Legislature will have a large majority of Democratic members.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 3d inst., having sailed from Liverpool the 23d ult. There is very little additional news of moment. The following extracts are taken from the latest English papers.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—General Simpson's dispatch to Lord Palmer, giving details of the fall of Sebastopol, does not differ in its statement from the telegraphic dispatches previously received at London, and by the arrival of the America last week. The English attack was led by Sir W. Roderick and Lieut. General Markham.

There were 25 English officers killed in the attack on the Redan, and 126 wounded, including 20 dangerously.

Another dispatch says that 1,200 guns of large calibre had been captured, besides 4,000 of smaller calibre, sixty thousand cannon balls, and a great amount of gunpowder and other material of war.

Gen. Pelissier's latest dispatch says:—"We are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. The material left by the enemy is even more extensive than at first anticipated."

A dispatch from a detachment of French troops, who marched into Sebastopol on the 14th ult., and found the streets full of ruins and barricaded throughout. The obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed, to admit of the entrance of ships.

A report from Sebastopol says that when the Russians, after the fall of the Redan, made the Malakoff they blew up the Redan. All the towers were mined, but they did not blow up the Malakoff. Gen. Bosquet was wounded, but not seriously.

Dispatches from the Crimea to the 11th say that the greater part of the southern fortifications left standing by the Russians have been blown up by the allies. The French flag was waving from the small groups among the ruins of the town.

At the latest accounts the allies were quiet, and no new attack had been announced. It was considered almost certain that the Russians cannot hold their position on the north of Sebastopol, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

It is said that on a hearing of the disaster at Sebastopol, sent a telegraphic dispatch to the King of Prussia, saying that Russia never made peace after a defeat.

It was rumored that Gortschakoff had received orders from St. Petersburg to evacuate the Crimea on condition of their being allowed by Marshal Pelissier to quit the north fort with arms, baggage, &c.

A letter from Warsaw says that as soon as Marshal Paskiewitch received intelligence of the fall of the Malakoff he despatched his aid-de-camp, Demidoff, to Sebastopol.

It is certain that many more troops are to be sent to the Crimea by Russia.

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THE BALTIC FLEET.—A telegraphic dispatch says that Admiral Dundale was to leave Nargen for Lekar on the 7th.

FRANCE.—The Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations would continue open until November 25. The Empress was progressing favorably.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—By the arrival of the steamer Nautilus, we have Brownsville dates to the 23d ult. General Castro was still in command of Matamoros. Some of the garrison favor the plan of Vidauri, and the city was embroiled with dissensions whilst a revolutionary force was without its walls. The besiegers, to the number of from six to twelve hundred men, demand an unconditional surrender. Vidauri was marching toward the city.

San Louis Potosi has been captured by the insurgents, and General Guilan is said to have been killed.

Tampico has pronounced in favor of the plan of Vidauri and driven out Gen. Sassanora.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIA AND PRINCESS MATILDE.—Abd-el-Kader has arrived in Paris. He brought with him some magnificent presents for the Empress and the ladies of the court. Some of the garrison favor the plan of Vidauri, and the city was embroiled with dissensions whilst a revolutionary force was without its walls. The besiegers, to the number of from six to twelve hundred men, demand an unconditional surrender. Vidauri was marching toward the city.

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The Evacuation of the Sea-side of Sebastopol by the Russians.

The London Times, of the 14th ult., contains the following article, embracing a variety of new and interesting facts, explanatory of the sudden movement of Prince Gortschakoff in evacuating his position, after the capture of the Malakoff tower, which some further information than had before appeared in regard to his present position.

Although some time must elapse before we can be in possession of information sufficiently minute to explain all the causes of the late signal triumph of the allied armies, and more especially of the precipitate retreat of the Russian garrison from the south side of Sebastopol, yet some facts have reached us from other quarters which throw additional light on this remarkable and abrupt termination of the siege. It is clear from the telegraphic despatches of the allied generals, and even from the report of Prince Gortschakoff, that when the enemy withdrew boldly in the night of the 8th and 9th of September from the town of Sebastopol and the Kamalinskiy suburb, he cannot be said to have been driven out of his position by direct force (it would have been more honorable to the Russians if he had); but the evacuation was resolved upon from a moral and physical inability to continue the defence of the fortress, and probably in pursuance of a pre-arranged strategic plan. The position of the town and of the Russian army after the fall of the Malakoff Tower, was very bad, but it was not quite desperate, nor was the danger of an immediate character. Marshal Pelissier, to whom we are happy to give on this occasion the title he has so gloriously earned at the head of the French army, reports that "the multiplicity of the works of defence and the moral and physical exhaustion of the Russian troops rendered it impossible for them to exert anything hitherto seen in the history of war." It had repeatedly been asserted by the Russians that even after the fall of any of the great outworks of Sebastopol the besiegers would find every street converted into a mine and every house into a battery. Nor was this boast an unfounded one; yet an attempt was made to prolong the resistance of the garrison in these last entrenchments. The Malakoff Tower was the key of the position, and it was occupied by the French troops, but some days must have elapsed before this work could have opened a decisive fire against the other parts of the town. All the other bastions remained at nightfall on the hands of the Russians. The Malakoff itself is but the outwork of the Karabelnyy suburb, and no part of the town, properly so called, to the west of the Great Ravine and Artyler Harbour had been entered by the allied troops. General De Salles' attack on the Central Bastion failed altogether, and the Garden Battery, the Flagstaff Battery, and the Quarantine Battery still protected all this portion of the works. In fact by a peculiarity which distinguishes the result of this siege from all others in history, the allies took the place at last without entering it, for the Russians were across the water 24 hours before the allies had passed beyond the walls.

Even after the French flag was waving from the commanding eminence of the Malakoff Tower the victorious troops do not appear to have advanced beyond that position, partly because they would have had to storm the second line of the enemy's defences, and partly because it was supposed that the Russians had extensively mined the ground in front of the Malakoff, and that the Russians could not hold their position on the north of Sebastopol, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

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things is, that if Prince Gortschakoff felt his inability to maintain his position in Sebastopol, where he had still enormous means of defence, he will find himself, a fortiori, less able to hold a position in any other part of the Crimea against an enemy flushed with victory and commanding superior facilities of transport. The occupation of the North Forts may enable him to rest his troops for a few days after the late struggle; but these works are of inferior strength to those he has quitted; they do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and a town; and they are supplied with water by wells only. We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers by Prince Gortschakoff's order to be a further proof of his intention to pursue his retreat; otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. But from all these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is merely to save the remains of their army; and the strategic question which remains to be determined is whether the allied forces will not prevent that object.

A Romance of the Paris Exhibition.

The day on which the Queen of England visited the Exposition for the second time, a considerable number of ladies were, by special favor, seated upon the divans which surround the central fountain in the great nave. Gentlemen had been banished from this privileged spot. They were compelled to resign themselves to the pain of sitting alone within the enclosure along which the Imperial and Royal cortege had to pass; speedily they became isolated, and in some cases from those whom some of them loved more than all together. By this means an elderly English lady, of noble and aristocratic appearance, found herself side by side with a charming young French lady, whose simplicity was most beautiful and elegant.

The arrival of the august visitors was anxiously expected. A thousand observations occurred to the two neighbors and some incident soon arose which led to one of those interesting conversations which in many cases only commence with some commonplace about the weather. Soon, however, they passed to other topics, on which they discoursed with a sympathy and cordiality which became reciprocal. The old English lady learnt from the talk of her fair companion that the young Frenchwoman had not long been married, that her husband was somewhere in the crowd, and that he had compelled her to accept the place she then occupied, though it had been given to herself by the Viscount de Ronville, director of the Industrial Palace.

The manner in which the young lady told these and other things, so won the esteem of the old dowager that they soon gained each other's confidence. The cortege passed, and a perfect tide of feathers, ribbons, lace, flowers and silk filled up, as it were, the track of their Majesties. Carried away by this sea, impelled a little by curiosity and moved perhaps by the excitement which occasionally carries ladies away in such circumstances of pomp and grandeur, the old English lady and her new friend got mixed up with the suite; and as it was impossible for them to separate, they took each other's arms among the crowd, and the young Frenchwoman, who had formed the escort of the Queen, and who had been Her Majesty's imperial host into the superior galleries.

Hitherto neither of the two ladies knew the name or the rank of the other; but in this way they passed two full hours together, protecting one another from the pressure of the crowd, mutually offering each the best place, and conversing in a friendly and intimate upon a thousand little things arising out of the circumstances of this rather unexpected promenade. "What a charming young woman!" said Lady V. to herself. "I wonder who she is; I shall certainly not leave her until I have inquired her name." The promenade at last was brought to a close, and the court of the day, with a great crowd again collected at her departure. "How ever shall I find Edward in such a multitude?" exclaimed the young French lady. "Ah," replied the English peeress, "is your husband's name Edward?" "Oui, ma chere Madame."

The old dowager for a moment had a misgiving about her own name, and she asked the name of the young lady, who had refused to see for more than a year because she ran away from England, where she had with infinite care arranged a great match for him, and married a French girl whom nobody knew, without a shilling in her pocket. She would never allow the girl's name to be mentioned in her presence. "Ah! there he is," suddenly cried the young lady, who arrived at the foot of the great staircase, "what a lucky chance that we have met." "What, Pauline," rejoined the young lord, "in company with my mother? What has happened?" The peeress, in agony, uttered a shriek of surprise, and fainting she had been overcome with emotion, and had to be carried to the room in the midst of the crowd which still encumbered the stairs.

"Oh, Edward!" when she came to herself she exclaimed, "Is this the girl you have married against my wish?" "Oui, ma chere mere," was the young lady's answer, "and you seem to get on very well together." "Let us go; let us go immediately," she replied, and she called to the young man, "What a lovely three of us, Mother?" inquired the young man. "Yes, all three," was the answer. And then taking the hand of Pauline, she proceeded— "Yes, come, my dear girl; he who would have said this morning with whom I should visit the Exhibition, and whom I should afterward take home, would have astonished me much more than all that. I am to see the Queen of England visiting a tomb removed from St. Helena to the vaults of the invalides."

[Independence Belge.]

GOOD ADVICE.—The Worcester Transcript gives the following account of a legal exploit quite surpassing the one which lately created some sensation in Newport:

A young legal acquaintance of ours, B.—, was called on to defend a miserable specimen of humanity accused of petit larceny; it was at the examination before the justice that the instance occurred.—After the preliminary examination, the prisoner B. whispered away at each other a few minutes, and then B.—asked if he might take the prisoner into an adjoining room to converse with him somewhat more freely. Leave was granted, and they retired. Ten minutes elapsed—fifteen—and it was crowding and upon the verge of the precious time of the court, when the door was opened and B. made his appearance alone! The constable made a plunge for the next room, but nobody was there, whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

Judge—(in great haste)—Mr. B.—, where is your client? Where is the prisoner?

B.—(with great composure)—I don't know your Honor—in fact, I couldn't give you the information.

Judge—But, Sir, you must know; this is a pretty piece of business; what does it mean, Sir?

B.—Well, may it please the court, I was bound to give my client the best advice in my power, as I presume your Honor will admit, and finding that the fellow was really guilty as the devil you Honor, I advised him to leave as quick as he could get a chance—and blow me if he didn't throw up the back window and streak it for the wood about as lively as I ever saw a man move. I was so astonished, may it please the court, at his extraordinary good sense and promptness that I couldn't come in immediately to notify you. Besides I have lost my fee, and I hope that the court, under the circumstances, will order the State to pay me the amount?

This last was too much for the dignity of the court, or the propriety of the place—and that case was continued. B.—'s reputation as a counsellor rose rapidly.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. T. P. Ricard, Mr. JAMES FLEET to MISS SARAH CAROLINE SHOLAK.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—Oct. 1, 1855.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 4.—Schr. J. Hope, Lewis, from Bear Inlet, to Master; with fish.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.
Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
Oct. 6.—Brig J. Meigs, Herrick, from Portland, Me., in ballast, to J. & D. McKee & Co.
CLEARED.
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